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AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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FIGL SPEAKS AT GRAND OPENING OF SALZBURG FESTIVAL. In the presence of thousands of foreign visitors and many dignitaries, including U.S. High Commissioner General Geoffrey Keyes, Austria's Chancellor Leopold Figl officially opened the Salzburg Festival on July 27th in the ceremonial hall of the Salzburg "Residenz". In his festive address, Dr. Figl declared:

"The stability and vitality of a nation is nowhere so clearly expressed as in the world-wide significance and compelling influence of its culture. This is the core of any nation's life and one of its finest and most enduring manifestations. In this sense Salzburg and its Festivals hold a special place. The home of the great Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart opens her gates and invites the world to review her invincible cultural might, for a confirmation and renewal of faith in the greatness and immortality of occidental culture. These Festivals in the heart of Europe, equidistant from the Romanic South, the Germanic North and the Slavic East, at the concurrence of highly diverse intellectual trends and political interests, are an expression not alone of Austrian but of European civilization.

"Today, scarce four years since the furies of war were ravaging our country, Austria can restore her Salzburg Festivals to their rightful setting. This is the achievement of the whole Austrian people, which in four hard years of bitter disappointments and arduous struggle, has never lost its courage and determination, but has gone its way undismayed. The Austrian people, which may now hope for justice before long, has shown its loyalty to Europe, not only in words but in deeds. Today more than ever, then, it may fittingly do festive homage within its borders to the spirit of Europe.

"If two decades ago people may still have thought those assembled at Salzburg the last of the Europeans, and the Festivals a relic of a dying epoch, we will now the more confidently welcome guests to this city from the entire world, and not alone from Europe, as the vanguard of a brotherhood of tomorrow."

(See also our report on the Festival's first musical events on page 9 of this issue).

DEPUTIES CONTINUE TO DISCUSS AUSTRIAN TREATY IN LONDON. The Big Four Foreign Ministers Deputies who are busy drafting an Austrian State Treaty in London continued their talks without visible success. Several sessions were again devoted to the question of German assets (oil and the Danube Shipping Company) without any final agreement having been reached as yet. Difficulties arose especially in connection with fixing the limits of Soviet property rights to Austrian oil. On the basis of Article 35 of the State Treaty draft, which deals with German assets in Austria, the Russians would get 60% of Austria's oil production on the basis of the 1947 output. Reports on the oil question were submitted by both Soviet and Western experts, but these were at variance with each other. According to the Russian report, Austria's oil production in the year 1947 amounted to 913,500 tons. The Western Powers claim that the 1947 output was greater. Partial agreement was reached on the question of the Danube Shipping Company, especially with regard to the number of ships that are to pass into Soviet ownership. The number agreed upon was 36 ships.

The Deputies then decided to leave Article 35 in abeyance for the time being and to proceed to a discussion of the other articles heretofore unsolved. The opposing views held by the Soviet and the Western Deputies on both Article 7 a (minority question) and Article 16 (Displaced Persons) were brought considerably closer, although no final agreement could be reached. On August 4th, Acting Yugoslav Foreign Minister Leo Mates presented the Deputies with a memorandum containing once more a number of Yugoslav economic demands on Austria.

THE SOVIET UNION IS LARGEST LAND OWNER IN AUSTRIA. The "Sozialistische Korrespondenz" (news service of the Austrian Socialist Party) in

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Vienna reports that the Soviet occupation forces in Austria have requisitioned 315,601 acres of land since the war's end which they are operating independently. Of these, 171,610 acres are in Lower Austria, 123,914 in the Burgenland, 15,736 in the Russian-occupied part of Upper Austria and 3,450 in Vienna. The produce from these agricultural enterprises are to a large extent lost as a source of food supply for the country's population. The amount of land still requisitioned for military purposes in the American zone amounts to 2,185 acres, that in the British zone to 1,835 acres and that in the French zone to 854 acres.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR HELMER STATES SOCIALISTS' 8-POINT PROGRAM.

Speaking at the state party convention of the Austrian Socialist Party, in Carinthia, Minister of the Interior Oskar Helmer summarized the platform of his party in the following eight points:

1. Full employment; 2. Increased support of the housing policy and complete passage of housing aid legislation; 3. Development of the state's economic enterprises and of the cooperative movement; 4. Development of education; 5. Unrelenting campaign for Austria's admission to the United Nations Organization; 6. Retention of strict neutrality: Austria should align herself neither with Russia nor with any other nation; 7. Promotion of all efforts toward a union of European nations; and 8. Democracy in her domestic policy and neutrality in her foreign policy.

Glancing back on the road Austria has travelled from 1945 to this day, Minister Helmer paid tribute to the people's indestructible will to live which had enabled it to overcome the worst. At a time when liberty was being transformed into popular democracy on Austria's borders, when many other European countries were being torn by social struggles, the democratic form of life had entrenched itself in Austria and the country had become the forthmost outpost of real liberty.

MEMBER OF AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT WARNS AGAINST RUSSIAN ELECTION INTER-

REFERENCE. Secretary of State Ferdinand Graf one of the leaders of the Austrian People's Party declared at a meeting of the Austrian People's Party ("Volkspartei") in Vienna on August 3d that Austria's elections must be absolutely free. The attempt by isolated Russian commands in Lower Austria to impose censorship on election posters and speeches must be firmly opposed. Either the elections on October 9th will be free or the occupation power must have the boldness to declare: here too might supersedes right. Secretary Graf further stated that everyone must realize that in the coming elections the personal liberty and religious profession of every individual would be at stake. The ten thousand refugees from the countries of Eastern Europe, who wander homelessly about Austria today, are evidence of the fact that on Austria's borders there are countries in which religious convictions are no longer respected. Referring to the fate of Cardinal Mindszenty, Secretary Graf emphasized that the Austrian people must form a phalanx against the onrushing red flood from the East.

AUSTRIAN CATHOLICS URGED TO VOTE ON OCTOBER 9th. In a proclamation issued at the end of July, the Presiding Committee of Austria's "Catholic Action" called upon all Austrian Catholics "to identify themselves with the fate of the Church and to defend its freedom in public life". It stated further that on October 9th the vote of every Catholic would be decisive, concluding with the words: "He who does not vote, has already voted."

LEFT-WING SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS TO RUN ON JOINT TICKET. The leader of the "Progressive Socialists", a radical left-wing splinter group which broke off from the Austrian Socialist Party about a year ago, Erwin Scharf (not to be confused with Austrian Vice-Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schaerf), stated at a press conference on August 1st that the Left-Wing Socialists had decided to run on a joint ticket with the Communists in the forthcoming elections. He further declared that talks with representatives of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party had led to complete agreement on common political principles. In a statement incorporating the political platform for the joint election campaign of the Left-Wing Socialists and the Communists, the two radical parties call for opposition to the Marshall Plan and to the Government's economic policy. Other planks in their platform demand an agrarian reform, reinstatement and maintenance of rent controls and opposition to the establishment of an Austrian army. In reply to a question, Erwin Scharf expressed the hope that the joint

"Left-Wing Socialist-Communist" ticket would win some 15 mandates. (This would correspond to about 9% of the total number of 165 mandates to the Austrian Parliament; in the last elections, the Communists received 4 mandates or about 5% of the total vote - Ed.).

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FLOATS 5% RECONSTRUCTION LOAN. The Austrian Government has just floated a 5% 1949 Reconstruction Loan. The public loan is intended for purposes of reconstruction and alleviation of the fluctuating national debt. The government bonds which have been issued in denominations of 100, 200, 1000 and 5000 schillings are dated July 1, 1949 and bear an interest rate of 5% per annum. The loan is to be redeemed within 25 years on the basis of a carefully worked-out redemption plan, according to which the bonds will be disposed off by lot or redeemed on the open market. The first amortization payment will be made on December 1, 1950. The bonds will be negotiated on the Vienna Stock Exchange. The loan's subscription contains an amnesty provision for those persons subject to taxation who filed no return or only an incomplete return on their 1947 income or on their property as of January 1, 1948. In subscribing to the loan, bonds of the 4-1/2% 1938-II loan of the German Reich can be used. (The German 1938-II loan included old Austrian bonds withdrawn by the German Reich after the occupation of Austria.) In using the bonds of this 4-1/2% 1938-II loan of the German Reich, for every 200 schillings of nominal value subscribed, 50 may be paid with 100 reichsmark (nominal value) of the 4-1/2% 1938 German loan but the remaining 150 schillings must be paid in cash.

In the country itself, subscriptions are accepted by the Austrian National Bank and all other Austrian banks and credit institutions. Abroad, subscriptions in any amounts will be accepted by Austrian official representatives. In the United States, subscriptions to this loan may be obtained from the Austrian Legation in Washington (1706 - 21st Street, Washington 9, D.C.), from the Austrian Consulate General in New York (683 Fifth Avenue) and from the Austrian Consulate General in Los Angeles (Subway Terminal Building, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif.)

AUSTRIA'S GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION (continued from last issue). In its last issue, the AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin presented the first part of the official Austrian memorandum on Austria's 1949/50 economic program submitted to the OEEC (Organization of European Economic Cooperation) in Paris. Here is a continuation of that report:

Increased productivity is of the greatest importance to Austria's economy because only if this aim is attained will it be possible to compete successfully with foreign countries. Enterprises producing goods for export are particularly concerned with increased productivity lest they be otherwise forced out of business by foreign competition.

A general increase in productivity would also have a favorable effect on the supply of the country's own markets and thereby result in an increase in the national income, which, in turn, would permit an increase in the rate of investments. The promotion and increase of Austria's productivity can be effected only by replacement and modernization of her production machinery which is largely obsolete and whose efficiency has been seriously impaired by the damage caused by war and postwar conditions. Precisely because of this damage, the Austrian economy is vitally in need of investments so as to be able to meet the inordinately great demand that has accumulated during these years, by the acquisition of new machinery and the replenishment of old stocks.

The system of taxation in force heretofore has made such investments well-nigh impossible despite repeated efforts toward that end. To counteract this difficult situation, the Austrian Parliament has enacted the Investment Promotion Law which provides for certain tax reductions enabling taxpayers who derive their income from agriculture, forestry or small industry to retain a reserve up to 20% of their total income for investments to be made during the calendar years 1949 and 1950. This reserve may be used only for investments and a legal provision of the above-mentioned law has vested the country's financial authorities with the express power to supervise such investments. Moreover, by claiming the taxation privilege granted by the law, the taxpayer has the right to write off normal wear and tear of his equipment. These reserves for investments must be used between now and 1952 and, if not applied to their particular

purpose or if not fully utilized, they will be subject to a special tax after the end of this period. Although only firms with bookkeeping accounts are entitled to retain such reserves, taxpayers who do not keep books are also permitted to avail themselves of the special tax privileges by being authorized to deduct expenses for investments as "profit-reducing operating expenses".

It is expected that these tax privileges will be a considerable incentive to private investments. In order to give private enterprise enough scope and especially in order to avoid rash investments prompted by the prospect of tax privileges which might result in financial failures, the investment reserves need not necessarily be spent within one fiscal year but may be utilized at any time within the entire ERP period.

The total value of gross investments and their distribution corresponds to the Gross National Income. Consequently, in 1949 the national income will amount to about 33.8 billion Austrian schillings, of which some 6.2 billions are likely to be available for investments. The corresponding figures for 1950 are estimated at 35.1 billions and 7.1 billions, respectively. Therefore the sum of 6.7 billion Austrian schillings, or 670 million dollars, will be available for gross investments in the 1949/50 fiscal year. This figure is arrived at by a pro rata distribution for the year 1949/50 of the investments likely to be made by industry under the 1948/49 - 1952/53 production program with special regard to the fact that the year 1949/50 represents one of the main investment years. The above-mentioned gross investments during that year will therefore amount to some 20% of the national income. Net investments will amount to about 4,500 million schillings and reinvestments to about 2,200 millions.

Firms requiring additional financing will derive the investments therefore from the output of production and from bank credits. An increase in capital stock and the issuance of bonds are two methods of financing now being practiced to a lesser degree because the capital market is not in a position to absorb large amounts of capital. Some economic enterprises do however have the possibility of obtaining money for investments from special loan banks such as cooperative societies. But public projects and enterprises as well as state monopolies must be financed with investments from public funds. Provincial projects are supported by provincial funds. And, because of the lack of domestic capital, a large part of the proposed net investments will therefore have to be financed from ERP counterpart funds since there are few possibilities of procuring the necessary funds from other sources.

In its next issue, the AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin will reprint the concluding portion of the official Austrian report to the OEEC on the country's general economic situation.

PRODUCTION AT THE METALLURGICAL PLANT OF PLANSEE. Austria's metallurgical plant of Plansee, Ltd., in Reute (Tyrol), is one of the largest sintering establishments in the world. This plant conducts, pursuant to contractual arrangements, an active exchange of technical experiences and information with similar leading plants in Germany, England, France and the United States. Its production program includes every type of metal powders and material which can be produced metallurgically by the sintering process. These are:

Semifinished molybdenum and tungsten products as well as semifinished products of their alloys; compound metals made of tungsten and copper, tungsten and silver, nickel and silver, etc., which find application under the name of ELMET-metals in electrotechnics as high-grade raw materials for contact- and welding electrodes; the hard metal titanite, which has become one of the major hard metals today; the compound-structured diamond metal alloys; molds of sinter iron and of unalloyed and alloyed sinter steels with porous, metal-steeped, tempered, non metal-steeped and untempered finish, as well as sinter magnets with an aluminum, nickel-iron and aluminum and nickel-iron-cobalt composition.

The recent plant expansion now permits the production of blanks of molybdenum and tungsten and of their alloys in weights of 100 kilos (220 lbs), whereas the sintering possibilities available heretofore made possible the production of only considerably smaller blanks. Thus, these acid- and heatresistant alloys have now become available for industrial uses.

In the field of hard metals, production has begun on the fused hard alloys EMPEDUR and plans have been made for expanding the pro-

duction of hard-pressed dies, drawing blocks and molds. Other plans call for the making of the newly-developed hard metal special products and for the modernization of production methods. Present production of diamond metal alloys is now being expanded with the addition of dental instruments.

The production of sinter iron and sinter steel molds is being modernized, with considerable savings in production costs, by the installation of American highspeed presses. Preparations are also being made for the production of sinter bronze and other non-ferrous metal molds. The accessory plant at Sill will, this year already, begin production of pressing magnets according to the French "Ugine" patent.

This plant supplies Austrian economy will almost all its sinter products and, in addition, exports these products to almost all industrial countries. Before 1938, between 80 and 90% of the total output of these sinter products were exported. Today, the figure already stands at 50 to 60%.

AUSTRIAN ELECTRIC ENERGY PRODUCTION IN 1948. In 1948, a total of 4,212,5 million kilowatt-hours of electric power was produced in Austria. This output is 232% above the country's 1937 production and 130% above the 1947 output. Of this total, hydroelectric stations produced 3,672 million kilowatt-hours, or approximately 87%. Thermal energy plants turned out 540 million kilowatt-hours or about 13% of the total. During this same year Austria exported 1,065 million kilowatt-hours of electric power (principally to Germany, Switzerland and Italy) and imported 259 million K.W.H. from abroad. The year's overall consumption amounted to 3,332 million K.W.H. Compared to the previous year, exports of electric energy had increased by 65% and domestic consumption by 28%. The leading province in the production of electric power is Upper Austria with a yearly (1948) output of 1,011 million K.W.H. Second and third are Vorarlberg and Tyrol with 816 million K.W.H. and 703 million K.W.H. respectively.

NEW AUSTRIAN PORTABLE RADIO LIGHTEST ON CONTINENT. The Austrian radio industry recently placed on the European market a new 5-tube super-battery portable radio, the "Weekend 5", which weighs about 5 lbs. and is the lightest portable radio on the Continent. Its anode battery, consisting of 45 cells, generates a power of 67.5 volts and weighs less than a pound. Its heater power supply battery weighs 1/8th of a pound. The anode battery has a life span of 80 operating hours; the heating battery is good for 30. The portable receiver covers wave length frequencies from 185 to 585 meter (1620 to 597 kc) and offers particularly good selectivity of stations.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TRADE REACHES POSTWAR HIGH. In May of this year Austrian exports reached a postwar high with a volume of 291 million schillings. This is 30 millions more than in April and 125 millions more than the monthly average for 1948. Italy was again first on the list of Austria's buyers with exports to that country amounting to 48.9 million schillings (exactly half of which were for timber and wood). Austria's second best customer was Czechoslovakia which took 26.1 million schillings' worth of merchandise, of which 13.6 millions were for iron products. To Germany Austria exported merchandise for a total value of 25 millions (primarily fertilizer and railroad cars). Next on the list of buyers were Yugoslavia with 21 millions, England with 17 millions, Switzerland with 16 millions and Hungary with 14 millions.

During the same month of May imports amounted to 341 million schillings. Compared to the previous month, this figure represents an increase of less than 3 millions and, compared to the monthly average for 1948, an increase of about 124 millions. The excess of imports over exports in May was 49 million schillings, a decrease of more than 30 millions over the previous month. During that month Germany headed the list of Austria's suppliers with imports from that country amounting to 58 million schillings, almost 43 millions of which were for coal which Austria is receiving within the framework of the Marshall Plan. Italy was second with deliveries (chiefly fruit, silk goods and motor vehicles) amounting to 36 millions. Czechoslovakia sold Austria sugar, fuels and iron goods in the amount of 30 million schillings. The months of May saw a considerable increase in the volume of commercial imports from the United States which were valued at 24 millions. These consisted mainly of pork fat, silk goods, steel alloys and iron products. Poland was next on the list with 21 million schillings

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(almost exclusively for coal), followed by England with 21 millions, Switzerland with 18 millions and France with 15 millions.

EXPORTS OF THE "ALPINE MONTANGESELLSCHAFT". During the month of May the exports of the Austrian "Alpine Montangesellschaft" amounted to more than 7,000 tons. Of these pig iron accounted for more than 1,300 tons with the balance consisting of such commercial products as bar iron, hoop iron, heavy plates etc. The iron was exported primarily to Italy, whereas the commercial iron products went to many countries including Egypt, Turkey, France, Sweden, Italy and also Southeastern Europe.

NEW TRADE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND POLAND. The trade negotiations conducted since mid-July between an Austrian and a Polish delegation in Warsaw have led to a new trade agreement which was recently initialed by the chairmen of both delegations. The new agreement, which went into effect on August 1st and will be in force until July 31st 1950, calls for a marked increase in trade between the two countries for a total volume of 44 million dollars. Under the agreement, Poland will export to Austria primarily coal, zinc, grain and eggs in return for Austrian high-grade steel products, fertilizer, magnesite, tractors, machinery, spun rayon, electrical instruments and other goods.

NYLONS NOW ALSO AVAILABLE IN AUSTRIA. Nylon stockings are now also available on the open market in Austria as a result of a barter agreement recently concluded. The first 200,000 pairs of nylon stockings, of American make, have already arrived in Vienna and have found eager buyers. At the same time, the Austrian textile industry is completing preparations for the domestic production of nylon products. A million dollars worth of machinery has been bought and it is expected that within about a year the Austrian stocking industry will be in a position to fully meet the domestic demand for women's nylon stockings. Present sales of nylon stockings in Vienna alone have exceeded 3,000 pairs per day.

SECOND TUNNEL TO BE DRILLED THROUGH SEMMERING. Since the existing mile-long tunnel through the Semmering massif, with its double track road on the Vienna-Carinthia-Venice line, is no longer adequate for modern traffic, work will be begun this year on the construction of a second tunnel. The latter will be about 300 feet distant from the present tunnel and will be designed to carry about half of the traffic, with the other half continuing to be routed through the old tunnel. Its construction is expected to take some three years. The old Semmering Tunnel whose construction was begun in 1849, or exactly 100 years ago, and completed in 1854 - was the first major mountain tunnel in the world. It was only 20 years later that work was actually begun on the Gotthard Tunnel in Switzerland. The longest Austrian tunnel is the Arlberg Tunnel (on the Innsbruck-Switzerland rail line) which is about 6.4 miles long and the seventh longest in the world. Its construction was begun in 1880 and completed in 1884. The second longest Austrian tunnel is the Tauern Tunnel (on the Salzburg-Klagenfurt line) with a length of over five and a half miles.

ALMOST TWO MILLION TOURISTS VISITED AUSTRIA IN 1948. In 1948, 1,960,002 tourists visited some 700 Austrian tourist resorts and availed themselves of 8,406,489 daily accommodations. Of these tourists, 171,362 came from abroad and spent a combined total of about one million days in the country. The province of Styria, the major vacationing area of Viennese tourists, experienced the greatest influx of visitors. Next were the provinces of Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol and Carinthia. Most of the foreign tourists flocked to the resort centers in the Tyrol, Salzburg, Vorarlberg and Carinthia, with Austrian vacationers preferring the less expensive resorts in Styria, Upper Austria and Lower Austria. The majority of foreign tourists came from Italy, England, Switzerland, France and the United States. A comparison between the months of January 1948 and January 1949 illustrates best the increase of foreign tourists visiting Austria. In January 1948 only 5,000 foreign tourists attended winter sports events; in January of this year the number had increased to almost 25,000. The number of American tourists jumped from a mere 439 in January 1948 to 2,150 in January 1949. The height of the Austrian tourist season in 1948 was the month of August with 340,000 tourists, 30,000 of whom came from abroad, including 2500 Americans.

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During this peak tourist month, Italians led the list of foreign visitors with 5,000 tourists, followed by Great Britain with 4,000 and Switzerland with 3,250.

This year's season continues to register a sharp increase in tourist traffic, especially from abroad. At least 15,000 tourists from the United States alone, according to conservative estimates have visited or are visiting Austria this summer. An even greater number of Italians and Englishmen are expected.

PROF. OTTO KAUDERS, PRESIDENT OF AUSTRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY DIES AT 46. Prof. Otto Kauders, internationally known psychiatrist and President of the Austro-American Society in Vienna as well as Chairman of the Austro-American Institute of Education, died on August 7th after his return from a trip to the United States, only a few weeks previously. Prof. Kauders, who was 46, held the chair of psychiatry at the University of Vienna.

CATHERWOOD FOUNDATION AND AUSTRIAN COLLEGE TO EXCHANGE ART PROFESSORS. The Catherwood Foundation of Philadelphia and the Austrian College Society ("Oesterreichisches College") in Vienna have recently signed an agreement for the exchange of art professors between Austria and the United States. Under this agreement, one Austrian and one American professor of art will be exchanged each year between the two countries. The American professor will teach at an Austrian institute and the Austrian professor at an American academy of art or university. The Catherwood Foundation will pay the living expenses of the Austrian guest professor in the United States and the travelling costs of both exchange professors; the Austrian College Society will pay the expenses of the American professor in Austria.

The painter Rudolph Charles Ripper of New York was selected as the American exchange professor for the academic year 1949/50 and will teach at the Vienna Academy of Arts. The Austrian painter Fritz Jantschka of Vienna will teach at Bryn Mawr College during the same period.

AUSTRIAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE REOPENED IN ROME. After more than a decade of inactivity, the Austrian Cultural Institute in Rome will resume its work in the fall of this year. The Institute is housed in a building near the Tiber River which had been designed by the famous Austrian architect Clemens Holzmeister and built by commission of the Austrian Government between 1935 and 1938. Dr. Ernst Hefel, a former Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Education, has been appointed President of the Institute. The Austrian Government now plans to resume its regular fellowship and scholarship grants to Austrian scientists and artists, which will again enable them to live and study in Rome at the Austrian Cultural Institute, for periods ranging from 9 months to several years, at Government expense. The Institute will also resume its promotion of cultural exchanges between Austria and Italy, especially in the field of music. The Institute's reception halls will also be used for concerts and art exhibitions.

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE AUSTRIAN COLLEGE IN ALPACH. The Fifth International Summer School of the Austrian College in Alpach (Tyrol) will be officially opened on August 20th by Austrian Minister of Education Dr. Felix Hurdes. The Summer School is divided into 16 specialized study groups which will hold daily four-hour seminars for three weeks. Leading scientists, statesmen and artists from many countries will participate.

1. Philosophy: "Problems of Modern Logic": To be conducted by Prof. Karl Raimund Popper (London School of Economics) and Prof. Simon Moser (Innsbruck), with the participation of Ass. Prof. Paul Diderichsen (Copenhagen), Ass. Prof. Leo Gabriel (Vienna), Prof. Viktor Kraft (Vienna) and Prof. Johann Radon (Vienna).

2. Theology: To be conducted by P. Ricard, S.J. (Val, Haute Loire) with the participation of P. Daniélou, S.J. (Paris), Dr. Georg Molin (Vienna) and Prof. Michael Pfliegler (Vienna).

3. Humanities: To be conducted by Prof. Ernesto Grassi (Rome)

4. History: "Political Ideas and Political Reality in the Late Middle Ages" (with source material from Dante's "Monarchia" and Marsilio's "Defensor Pacis"). To be conducted by Dr. Otto Herding (Tuebingen).

5. Literature I: To be conducted by Prof. Max Wehrli (Zurich) and Dr. Robert Thomas Stoll (Basel).

6. Literature II: To be conducted by Dr. Mario Wandruszka (Heidelberg).
7. Physics: To be conducted by Prof. Leon Rosenfeld (Manchester) with the participation of Prof. Felix Ehrenhaft (Vienna), Prof. Arthur March (Innsbruck), Prof. Maurice Pryce (Oxford) and Prof. Erwin Schroedinger (Dublin).
8. Biology: To be conducted by Prof. Felix Mainx (Vienna) with the participation of Prof. Wilhelm Marinelli (Vienna).
9. Psychology: "The Problem of the Unconscious". To be conducted by Prof. Donald Brinkmann, ETH, (Zurich).
10. Medicine: To be conducted by Dr. Thure von Uexkuell (Munich) for the first two weeks and Dr. Eduard Hueber (Vienna) for the third week.
11. Jurisprudence: "Limitations of Law and Jurisprudence". To be conducted by Prof. Georg Schwarzenberg (University College, London) with the participation of Prof. Golo Mann (Claremont Men's College, Claremont, Cal.), Prof. Armand Mergen (Luxemburg-Mainz) and Prof. Johann Mokre (Graz).
12. Political Economy: To be conducted by Prof. Gottfried Haberer (Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.) with the participation of Prof. Anatol Murad (Rutgers University, New Brunswick).
13. Sociology: Prof. Julius Kraft (Washington).
14. Art: To be conducted by Prof. Siegfried Giedion (Zurich) and Dr. Carola Giedion-Welcker (Zurich).
15. History of Music: "1900-1950 - A Survey of the Most Important Musical Trends Since the Turn of the Century". To be conducted by Prof. Hans F. Redlich (Cambridge).
16. Architecture: To be conducted by the architects Max Bill (Zurich) and Jörg Sackenheim (Innsbruck).

In addition, there will be a series of scientific lectures of general interest, including: "Essence of Mind" by Dr. Friedrich A. Hayek, Professor of Political Economy at the London School of Economics. - "On a Few Old and New Problems of Medical Research" by Dr. Alexander von Muralt, Professor of Physiology at the University of Berne. - "English and French Influences in the 'Sturm und Drang' Period" by Roy Pascal, M. A., Professor of German Language and Literature at the University of Birmingham. - "Basic Principles of Quantum Mechanics" by Dr. Erwin Schroedinger, Institute for Advanced Studies, Dublin, holder of the Nobel Prize for Physics. - "Ideas and Expression of Architecture in the Middle Ages" by Dr. Otto G. von Simson, Professor of History of Art at the University of Chicago. - "Social Causes of Historical Crises" by Dr. Rudolf Stadelmann, Professor of History at the University of Tuebingen. - "The Musician in Our Times" by Egon Josef Wellesz, M.A., Professor of History of Music at the University of Oxford.

The following special seminars will also be held:

"Europe - Unity or Fall of a Continent". Lectures: Kenneth Lindsay, M.P., (London) on "The Educational Basis of a United Europe"; Denis de Rougemont (Geneva) on "Primacy of Culture in Europe". General discussions with the participation of M. Maurice Schumann, Prime Minister of France, Kenneth Lindsay (London), Prof. Eduard Ludwig, Member of the Austrian Parliament (Vienna), Prof. Don Salvador de Madariaga (Oxford), André Philipp (Paris), Denis de Rougemont (Geneva).

"Architecture in the XXth Century". Lectures: Prof. Siegfried Giedion (Zurich) on "Relationships between Architecture, Painting and Sculpture"; Prof. Clemens Holzmeister (Ankara) on "The Theatre and the Church as Incentives to the Architecture of Our Times"; and architect Marcel Lods (Paris) on "The Future of Technique". General discussions with the participation of architect Max Bill (Zurich), Prof. Siegfried Giedion (Zurich), Prof. Clemens Holzmeister (Ankara), architect Marcel Lods (Paris), Prof. Karl Raimund Lorenz (Paris), architect Alfred Roth (Zurich), Henri van de Velde (Oberaegeri) and Prof. Friedrich Zotter (Graz).

The cultural events will include a Goethe Ceremony with a performance of "Faust" and a lecture by Professor Don Salvatore de Madariaga, as well as several musical evenings with the participation of Paul Hindemith, Robert Wallenborn, Julius Patzak and Hans F. Redlich. There will also be an exhibition of modern architecture, modern painting and modern sculpture as well as a book exhibition with displays from leading Austrian, Swiss, Luxembourg, English and French publishers.

The first Alpbach Summer School was held in the summer of 1945 as the first international academic event in postwar Europe. This

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year, about 350 professors, students, artists, etc., from 17 countries will participate. From the United States there will be five professors and a number of students.

50 AUSTRIAN STUDENTS TO STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES. During the month of August 50 Austrian students will come to the United States to continue their studies at various American universities on scholarships granted by several universities and other institutes through the good offices of the Institute of International Education in New York and the Austro-American Society in Vienne.

WILMINGTON ACADEMY ADOPTS AUSTRIAN SCHOOL. The Ursuline Academy of Wilmington has adopted the elementary school of Oberndorf, near Salzburg, where Father Josef Mohr taught in 1818, at the time when he wrote the immortal verses of the Christmas carol "Silent Night".

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF FIRST TWO WEEKS OF SALZBURG FESTIVAL. The opening of the 1949 Salzburg Festival on July 28th was marked by an open-air performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute" in the Salzburg Rocky Riding School ("Salzburger Felsen-Reitschule") with the Vienna Symphony under the baton of Wilhelm Furtwaengler. The role of Tamino was sung by Walter Ludwig, that of Pamina by Irmgard Seefried with Wilma Lipp as the Queen of the Night and Schmidt-Walter as Papageno. The "Magic Flute" had been given at the Salzburg Festivals under both Arturo Toscanini and Bruno Walter in the past, but this year's production was a completely new one, the principal departure from traditional presentations having been the natural outdoor setting which proved so effective in last year's production of "Orpheus". On July 31st, Wilhelm Furtwaengler conducted Beethoven's "Fidelio" in the Festival House with Kirsten Flagstad in the title-role. In its review of this performance, the New York Times wrote: "Kirsten Flagstad scored a great personal success which was, however, only part of the evening's greater success scored by the entire ensemble under the direction of Wilhelm Furtwaengler. His reading of the Leonore Overture No. 3 received the ovation of the evening and deserved it." On the same day, the traditional Max Reinhardt mise en scene of Hugo von Hofmannsthal's "Everyman" took place on the Salzburg Dome Square. The theatrical program also includes two Goethe plays: "Clavigo" (directed by Ernst Lothar) and "Iphigenia" (directed by Leopold Lindberg). Other high points during the remainder of the Festival are the musical concerts under the baton of Bruno Walter (works by Mozart, Mahler and Schubert), George Szell (works by Haydn, Schubert and Richard Strauss), Wilhelm Furtwaengler (Mozart and Bruckner), Herbert Karajan (Beethoven and Verdi), Josef Krips (Beethoven), Hans Knappertsbusch (Wagner and Bruckner) and Edwin Fischer (Mozart and Beethoven). All these concerts feature the Vienna Philharmonic. The operatic program also includes Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice" (conducted by Josef Pfitz) and C. Orff's "Antigone" (conducted by Ferenc Fricsay). Several chamber music and dome square concerts complete the wealth of musical offerings.

The world-wide interest awakened by this year's Salzburg Festival has been so great that all the hotels in Salzburg and in the vicinity have already been sold out for months. The Salzburg correspondent of the Vienna "Presse" reports that among the many distinguished guests are the Duke of Windsor, the Earl of Harewood, nephew of the King of England and his fiancée Marion Stein, Ali Khan and his wife, Rita Hayworth, Myrna Loy, Jean Simmons, Henry Luce, Hans Albers and Italian Minister to Austria Casnelli. An especially large number of American music lovers, estimated at several thousand, have also come to the Festival.

VIENNA TO STAGE INTERNATIONAL BACH FESTIVAL IN JUNE 1950. In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of Johann Sebastian Bach, the Vienna "Society of the Friends of Music" is preparing an international Bach Festival to be held in June 1950 in the Austrian capital. The festival will feature a number of distinguished but rarely performed compositions as well as a rich selection of the better known works. The latter will include the Passions according to St. Matthew, St. John and St. Luke; the Mass in B Minor and Bach's major orchestral, chamber music and organ works as well as cantatas. One evening will be devoted to a lesser known side of the famous composer's work and will offer compositions characteristic of "The Cheerful Bach".

Several noted conductors have already been approached to conduct the performances. It is hoped that the St. John's Passion will be under the musical direction of Bruno Walter; the St. Matthew Passion under that of Wilhelm Furtwaengler and the Mass in B Minor under that of Herbert Karajan. Each of these three leading conductors will also conduct an orchestral concert. The Thomas Choir of Leipzig, under the direction of Guenther Ramin, will also be invited to the festival.

LEHAR MUSEUM OPENED AT ISCHL. The Villa of Franz Lehar in Ischl has been turned over to the town's municipal representatives and thereby opened to the public. Since Lehar's death the rooms of the villa have remained unchanged in keeping with the specific testamentary wish of the composer and will continue to remain unchanged in the future. The only new addition since Lehar's death has been his death mask. All of the master's scores, which are now still in Zurich, will be brought to Ischl shortly.

AUSTRIAN ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON EXTENDED BY POPULAR DEMAND. The exhibition of Austrian art treasures from Vienna's Museum of Art ("Kunst-historisches Museum") which is now being held in London's Tate Gallery has been visited by more than 170,000 persons. Because of its great popularity the exhibition has been extended until September 3d, after which date the art treasures will come to the United States where they will be on display in Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago and San Francisco. The exhibition includes several hundred paintings and objects of art by Titian, Leonardo da Vinci, Albrecht Duerer, Rubens, Breughel, Rembrandt, Velasquez and Franz Hals.

OSKAR KARLWEIS AGAIN A MEMBER OF THE VIENNA JOSEFSTAEDTER THEATER. Vienna's famous actor Oskar Karlweis, who spent the war years in the United States and returned to Austria last year, will again join the ensemble of the "Theater in der Josefstadt" next season. This theatre, together with the "Burgtheater", is Vienna's leading theatrical group. Oskar Karlweis is now appearing at the "Wiener Kammer-spiele" in the comedy: "Was Damen gefaellt" (What Ladies Like). The famous actor was already a member of the Josefstaedter Theater before 1938.

VIENNESE MOVIE COMPANY TO FILM HITLER'S LAST DAYS. The Vienna motion picture company "Huebler Kahla" plans to produce a film dealing with the last days of Adolf Hitler in the shelter of the Berlin Reich-Chancellery. Part of the scenes will be shot on location in Berlin and the studio scenes will be made in the Vienna studios of the company. The film will be directed by the well-known director G.W. Pabst.

FILM EXCHANGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND MEXICO. At the end of July, William Karol, representative of the Mexican motion picture industry, held talks with the Austrian Ministry of Trade and leading Austrian film producers for the exchange of films between Mexico and Austria. An agreement was reached according to which Austrian films will be exported to Mexico where they will be shown in 1,700 theatres with a capacity of more than 2 million seats. In return, Mexican pictures will be shown in Austria.

AUSTRIAN WINS "TOUR D'AUTRICHE". The Austrian cyclist Josef Menapace won the "Tour d'Autriche" with a lead of 39 minutes over the Frenchman Dixo. He completed the last stretch from Linz to Vienna (124.8 miles), which includes much climbing, in the record time of 4 hours 59 minutes. Ten thousand people cheered wildly as he passed the final marker in front of Vienna's Town Hall. The race's overall tally shows: Menapace, first, in 36 hours and 38 minutes, followed by Dixo (France) in 37 hours and 17 minutes, Wiesner (Austria) in 37 hours and 27 minutes and Gandolfi (Italy) in 37 hours and 39 minutes. The complete course around the country covered 787 miles.

INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR MICROSCOPY PUBLISHED IN AUSTRIA. Since 1946, the Georg Fromme Publishing Company in Vienna (Nikolsdorfergasse 11, Vienna V) has been publishing a scientific magazine on microscopy entitled "Mikroskopie". Originally this magazine was devoted exclusively to the development of microscopical methods in Austria, but it has recently been expanded into an international publication, with contributions in the field of microscopy from scientists all over the world. A scientific advisory committee for

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AUSTRIAN INFORMATION-11

this Austrian publication was recently formed in the United States. The articles are published either in German with English abstracts, or in English with German abstracts.

SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL TO AUSTRIA RESUMED. Special Delivery mail to Austria has been resumed as of August 1st, according to an announcement by Postmaster Albert Goldman. Special Delivery letters to Austria require an additional 20 cents postage and must be marked "EXPRESS".

The Information Department of the Austrian Consulate General in New York announces the publication of

" A U S T R I A "

A SUMMARY OF FACTS AND FIGURES

which will be available around September 1st. This illustrated handbook will contain useful information on the following subjects:

GEOGRAPHY (Areas; Boundaries; Topography; Climate; Population; The Federal States).

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (Brief Historical Outline; Political Development since 1945; Form of Government).

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS (Education; Science and Technical Achievements; Music; Literature and Theater; Architecture; Painting and Sculpture).

ECONOMY (Agriculture; Forestry; Hydroelectric Power; Mining; Manufacturing; Foreign Trade; European Recovery Program in Austria; Finance; Transportation; Social Legislation).

SOME BASIC FIGURES.

The 80 pages of this publication will present an overall picture of Austria as it is and as it was. This booklet may be obtained, free of charge, by writing to: Austrian Consulate General, Information Department, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

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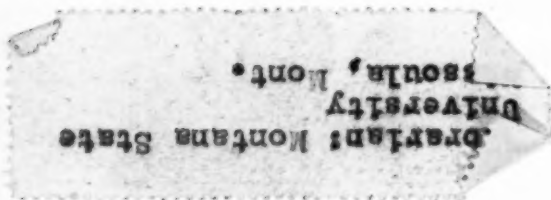
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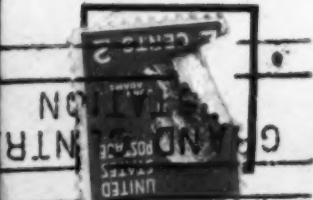
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